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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE

Sovetskaya Litva.

LITHUANIAN INDUSTRY TOPS YEAR GOAL 5.5 PERCENT

The Statistics Administration Lithuanian SSR reports that Lithuanian industry fulfilled the 1950 gross-production plan 105.5 percent, including 102.5 percent by Union industry and 106.1 percent by republic and local industry. In 1950, gross-production output increased 26 percent over 1949. Fulfillment of the gross-production plan by oblasts of the republic was as follows:

| 1 | Percent |
|--|---------|
| Vil'nyus Oblast (excluding city of Vil'nyus) | 100 |
| Kaunas Oblast | 105 |
| Klaypeda Oblast | 104 |
| Shyaulyay Oblast | 106 |
| City of Vilinyus | 110 |

Industrial enterprises in Vil'nyus Oblast, while exceeding the gross-production plan, failed to meet the plan for production of nails, brick, lime, tile, haulage of commercial timber and firewood, lumber, and raw alcohol.

Industrial enterprises in Kaunas Oblast failed to meet the plan for production of iron wire, nails, horseshoe nails, enamelware, aluminum ware, galvanized ware, tile, haulage of commercial timber and firewood, hosiery, and butter

Industrial enterprises in Klaypeda Oblast did not fulfill the plan for production of superphosphate, lime, tile, haulage of commercial timber and firewood, lumber, plywood, cotton yarn, knit underwear, and butter.

Industrial enterprises in Shyaulyay Oblast failed to meet the 1950 plan for production of glass, gypsum, haulage of commercial timber and firewood, lumber, linen fabric, felt boots, canned goods, oil, beer, and sugar.

Industrial enterprises in the city of Vil'nyus failed to meet the plan for production of beds, aluminum ware, plywood, hosiery, knit underwear, footwear, hard leather goods, chrome, sheepskin for coats, nonalcoholic beverages, and vegetable oil.

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Individual ministries and administrations fulfilled the 1950 gross-production plan as follows:

| • | Percent |
|--|---------|
| Ministry of Light Industry Lithuanian SSR | 107 |
| Ministry of Food Industry Lithuanian SSR | 112 |
| Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Lithuanian SSR | 102 |
| Ministry of Fish Industry Lithuanian SSR | 112 |
| Ministry of Construction Materials Industry Lithuanian SSR | 109 |
| Ministry of Local Industry Lithuanian SSR | 99 |
| Including: | |
| Republic industry | 91 |
| Rayon and city industry | 103 |
| Ministry of Timber and Paper Industry Lithuanian SSR | 97 |
| Ministry of Communal Economy Lithuanian SSR | 126 |
| Ministry for Construction Lithuanian SSR | 96 |
| Main Fuel Administration Lithuanian SSR | 85 |
| Main Administration of Automobile Transport Lithuanian SSR | · 89 |

Industrial cooperatives fulfilled the gross-production plan 101 percent, including 100.6 percent by the Council of Industrial Cooperatives Lithuanian SSR and 103.9 percent by the Union of Invalids' Cooperatives.

The following ministries, while exceeding the gross-production plan, failed to meet the plan for quantitative production of the items indicated: Ministry of Light Industry -- Cotton yarn, linen fabric, hosiery, sheepskin, and felt boots; Ministry of Food Industry -- vegetable oil; Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry -- tanned goods, butter, and soap; Ministry of Construction Materials Industry -- window glass, gypsum and plywood.

The republic's industry exceeded the 1950 plan for decrease in production costs.

The 1950 plan for the production of chief types of industrial goods was fulfilled as follows:

| | 1950 Plan | 1950 in % |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| , | in % | of 1949 |
| Electric power | 108 | 131 |
| Peat | 77 | 156 |
| Metal-cutting machines | 116 | 92 |
| Electric motors | 68 | 131 |
| Radiators | 114 | 179 |
| Heating boilers | 119 | 174 |
| Nails | 84 | 101 |
| Horseshoes | 76 | 102 |
| Horseshoe nails | 84 | 204 |
| Iron wire | 71 | 98 |
| Axes | 119 | 192 |
| Metal beds | 112 | 124 |
| Aluminum ware | 71 | 135. |
| Enamelware | 70 | 70 |
| Galvanized ware | 95 | 1 55 |
| Cast-iron pipe | 102 | 600 |
| Electrical installation equipment | 130 | 141 |
| Red and silica brick | 106 | 133 |
| Lime | 103 | 122 |
| Paper roofing materials | 106 | 149 |
| Tile | 92 | 123 |
| Construction gypsum | 88 | 98 |
| Glass | կկ | 48 |
| Haulage of commercial timber | 95 | 90 |

- 2 -

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50X1-HUM

| | 1950 Plan in % | 1950 in % of 1949 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Haulage of firewood | 76 | 84 |
| Lumber | 87 | 99 |
| Matches | 90 | 150 |
| Plywood | 81 | 124 |
| Paper | 107 | 183 |
| Cardboard | 87 | 188 |
| Cotton yarn | 97 | 163 |
| Cotton fabric | 104 | 154 |
| Woolen fabric | 103 | 110 |
| Linen fabric | 93 | 126 |
| Silk fabric | 100 | 187 |
| Hosiery | 93 | 183 |
| Knit underwear | 102 | 170 |
| Knit outerwear | 114 | 151 |
| Leather footwear | 102 | 208 |
| Hard leather goods | 101 | 151 |
| Russia leather | 103 | 125 |
| Chrome- and fine-tanned leather | 100 | 144 |
| Felt | 110 | 110 |
| Rubber for soles | 116 | 103 |
| Rubber footwear | 114 | 159 |
| Including galoshes | 112 | 184 |
| Sheepskin for coats | 83 | 95 |
| Felt boots | 100 | 164 |
| Household cord | 97 | 126 |
| Fish catch | 100 | 155 |
| Meat | 108 | 115 |
| Sausage and smoked sausage products | 126 | 148 |
| Butter | 88 | 101 |
| Canned goods | 112 | 177 |
| Soap (reduced 40 percent) | 101 | 141 |
| Bread and bakery products | 134 | 141 |
| Confectionery | 102 | 134 |
| Macaroni products | 105 | 135 |
| Beer | 110 | 157 |
| Nonalcoholic beverages | 101 | 138 |
| Vegetable oil | 95 | 118 |
| Cigarettes | 118 | 117 |
| Granulated sugar | 94 | 102 |

The Lithuanian Railroad System fulfilled the 1950 plan as follows:

| | Percent |
|--------------------|---------|
| Loading | 105 |
| Unloading | 125 |
| Locomotive repair | |
| Overhaul | 112 |
| Washing | 111 |
| Freight-car repair | |
| Capital repair | 107 |
| Medium repair | 106 |

Freight handling in the Klaypeda Maritime Trade Port increased 15 percent over 1949.

- 3 -

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50X1-HUM

Freight haulage by the Neman River Ship Line within the boundaries of the Lithuanian SSR in 1950 increased 46 percent over 1949 and freight runs (in ton-kilometers) increased 91 percent.

The Main Administration of Automobile Transport, Council of Ministers Lithuanian SSR, fulfilled the 1950 plan 64 percent for volume of freight haulage (in ton-kilometers) and 90 percent for number of passengers carried. Freight haulage increased 46 percent over 1949 and passenger transport, 19 percent.

Collectivization of individual peasant holdings continued in 1950. By the end of the year, more than 90 percent of the holdings had been brought into kolkhozes.

In 1950, machine-tractor stations increased the volume of tractor work in converting to shallow plowing (myagkaya pakhota) 80 percent over the 1949 volume. The tractor park of the republic was substantially increased in 1950.

Preparations for the spring sowing campaign are going successfully, with over 50 percent of the agricultural machines and equipment already repaired. The state procurement plans for grain, eggs, wool, milk, and furs were exceeded.

Construction projects fulfilled 90 percent of the 1950 capital construction plan, including 90 percent by both Union projects and republic projects. In 1950, the volume of capital construction increased 25 percent over 1949. Individual ministries and administrations fulfilled the plan as follows:

| | Percent |
|--|----------|
| Ministry of Light Industry Lithuanian SSR | 111 |
| Ministry of Food Industry Lithuanian SSR | 96 |
| Ministry of Agriculture Lithuanian SSR | 56 |
| Ministry of Fish Industry Lithuanian SSR | 84 |
| Ministry for Construction Lithuanian SSR | 126 |
| Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Lithuanian SSR | 83 |
| Ministry of Local Industry Lithuanian SSR | 93 |
| Ministry of Construction Materials Industry Lithuanian SSR | 86 |
| Ministry of Timber and Paper Industry Lithuanian SSR | 89 |
| Ministry of Communal Economy Lithuanian SSR | 93 |
| Including: | ,,, |
| Housing and hotel construction | 89 |
| Communal construction | 96 |
| Ministry of State Farms Lithuanian SSR | 96 89 |
| Main Fuel Administration Lithuanian SSR | 105 |
| | |

The 1950 plan for retail trade turnover was fulfilled 99 percent, including 97 percent for the turnover plan in the trade network and 112 percent for the turnover plan in public eating enterprises. Individual trading organizations fulfilled the plan as follows:

| | Percent |
|---|---------|
| Trade organizations and trusts of the Ministry of Trade | |
| Lithuanian SSR | 95 |
| Main Administration of Special Foods Stores | 101 |
| Main Administration of Department Stores | 97 |
| Main Administration of Railroad Eating Places | 104 |
| Lithuanian Consumers' Union | 104 |
| Fishermen's Consumers' Union | 114 |
| Lithuanian Council of Industrial Cooperatives | 59 |
| Workers' Supply Sections (ORS) | 97 |
| Others | 102 |

- 4 -

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By the end of 1950, the number of stores had increased 5 percent over 1949; the number of stands increased 19 percent; and the number of public eating enterprises, 5 percent. Retail trade turnover, after the decrease in prices by the state, increased 25 percent from March to December 1950.

Throughout 1950, the number of workers and employees, both in the republic as a whole and in all branches of the economy, steadily increased, and by the end of 1950 had risen 11 percent over the same period of 1949. Increase in the real wages of workers and employees continued throughout 1950.

In 1950, 22,769 new workers were trained and 20,254 workers improved their skills in individual or brigade training and in study courses.

Trade and railroad schools and FZO schools of the Ministry of Labor Reserves graduated 3,401 young skilled workers in 1950.

The number of students in primary, 7-year, and secondary schools, and also in higher educational institutions and technical schools, in the 1950-51 school year increased substantially over the previous school year.

The network of cultural and educational institutions increased as follows over 1949: public libraries, 40 percent; clubs, 4 percent; and reading huts, 5 percent.

In 1950, the number of beds in hospitals, lying-in homes, and other medical institutions increased 7 percent over 1949. The capacity of permanent children's nurseries increased 7 percent over 1949.

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- 5 **-**

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